

EXHIBITS A1-A6

(Part 9 of 13)

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
<p>spanning-tree bridge assurance</p> <p>To enable Bridge Assurance on the device, use the <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command. To disable Bridge Assurance, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <pre>spanning-tree bridge assurance no spanning-tree bridge assurance</pre> </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference (2013), at 115.</p>	<p>spanning-tree bridge assurance</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command enables bridge assurance on all ports with a port type of <i>network</i>. Bridge assurance protects against unidirectional link failure, other software failure, and devices that quit running a spanning tree algorithm.</p> <p>Bridge assurance is available only on spanning tree <i>network</i> ports on point-to-point links. Both ends of the link must have bridge assurance enabled. If the device on one side of the link has bridge assurance enabled and the device on the other side either does not support bridge assurance or does not have it enabled, the bridge assurance enabled port is blocked.</p> <p>The <code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command disables bridge assurance.</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> and <code>default spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> commands restore the default behavior by removing the <code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command from <i>running-config</i>. Only the <code>no</code> form of this command is visible in <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <pre>spanning-tree bridge assurance no spanning-tree bridge assurance default spanning-tree bridge assurance</pre> </div> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 967.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 880; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 698; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 612; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 531; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 403; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 252.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 284

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<p>spanning-tree bridge assurance</p> <p>To enable Bridge Assurance on the device, use the <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command. To disable Bridge Assurance, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <pre>spanning-tree bridge assurance no spanning-tree bridge assurance</pre> </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L2-106.</p>	<p>spanning-tree bridge assurance</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command enables bridge assurance on all ports with a port type of <i>network</i>. Bridge assurance protects against unidirectional link failure, other software failure, and devices that quit running a spanning tree algorithm.</p> <p>Bridge assurance is available only on spanning tree <i>network</i> ports on point-to-point links. Both ends of the link must have bridge assurance enabled. If the device on one side of the link has bridge assurance enabled and the device on the other side either does not support bridge assurance or does not have it enabled, the bridge assurance enabled port is blocked.</p> <p>The <code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command disables bridge assurance.</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> and <code>default spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> commands restore the default behavior by removing the <code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command from <i>running-config</i>. Only the <code>no</code> form of this command is visible in <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <pre>spanning-tree bridge assurance no spanning-tree bridge assurance default spanning-tree bridge assurance</pre> </div> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 967.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 880; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 698; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 612; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 531; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 403; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 252.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 285

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<p>spanning-tree bridge assurance</p> <p>To enable Bridge Assurance on the device, use the <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command. To disable Bridge Assurance, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code></p> <p><code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code></p> </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L2-33.</p>	<p>spanning-tree bridge assurance</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command enables bridge assurance on all ports with a port type of <i>network</i>. Bridge assurance protects against unidirectional link failure, other software failure, and devices that quit running a spanning tree algorithm.</p> <p>Bridge assurance is available only on spanning tree <i>network</i> ports on point-to-point links. Both ends of the link must have bridge assurance enabled. If the device on one side of the link has bridge assurance enabled and the device on the other side either does not support bridge assurance or does not have it enabled, the bridge assurance enabled port is blocked.</p> <p>The <code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command disables bridge assurance.</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> and <code>default spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> commands restore the default behavior by removing the <code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code> command from <i>running-config</i>. Only the <code>no</code> form of this command is visible in <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><code>spanning-tree bridge assurance</code></p> <p><code>no spanning-tree bridge assurance</code></p> <p><code>default spanning-tree bridge assurance</code></p> </div> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 967.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 880; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 698; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 612; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 531; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 403; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 252.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 286

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<p>spanning-tree guard</p> <p>To enable or disable Loop Guard or Root Guard, use the spanning-tree guard command. To return to the default settings, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>spanning-tree guard {loop root none} no spanning-tree guard</pre> <p>Syntax Description</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>loop</td> <td>Enables Loop Guard on the interface.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>root</td> <td>Enables Root Guard on the interface.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>none</td> <td>Sets the guard mode to none.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Defaults Disabled</p> <p>Command Modes Interface configuration</p> <p>SupportedUserRoles network-admin vdc-admin</p> <p>Command History</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> <tr> <td>4.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Usage Guidelines</p> <p>You cannot enable Loop Guard if Root Guard is enabled, although the device accepts the command to enable Loop Guard on spanning tree edge ports.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>This example shows how to enable Root Guard:</p> <pre>switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root switch(config-if) #</pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, (2013), at 119.</p>	loop	Enables Loop Guard on the interface.	root	Enables Root Guard on the interface.	none	Sets the guard mode to none.	Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.	<p>spanning-tree guard</p> <p>The spanning-tree guard command enables root guard or loop guard on the configuration mode interface. The spanning-tree loopguard default command configures the global loop guard setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Root guard prevents a port from becoming a root or blocked port. A root guard port that receives a superior BPDU transitions to the root-inconsistent (blocked) state. Loop guard protects against loops resulting from unidirectional link failures on point-to-point links by preventing non-designated ports from becoming designated ports. When loop guard is enabled, a root or blocked port transitions to loop-inconsistent (blocked) state if it stops receiving BPDUs from its designated port. The port returns to its prior state when it receives a BPDU. <p>The no spanning-tree guard and default spanning-tree guard commands sets the configuration mode interface to the global loop guard mode by removing the spanning-tree guard statement from <i>running-config</i>. The spanning-tree guard none command disables loop guard and root guard on the interface, overriding the global setting.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Platform</td> <td>all</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Command Mode</td> <td>Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-Channel Configuration</td> </tr> </table> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>spanning-tree guard PORT_MODE no spanning-tree guard default spanning-tree guard</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PORT_MODE the port mode. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> loop enables loop guard on the interface. root enables root guard on the interface. none disables root guard and loop guard. <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command enables root guard on Ethernet 5 interface. <pre>switch(config)#interface ethernet 5 switch(config-if-Et5)#spanning-tree guard root switch(config-if-Et5) #</pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1005.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 883; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 701; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 615; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 534; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 406; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 268.</p>	Platform	all	Command Mode	Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-Channel Configuration	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 287
loop	Enables Loop Guard on the interface.															
root	Enables Root Guard on the interface.															
none	Sets the guard mode to none.															
Release	Modification															
4.0	This command was introduced.															
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<p>spanning-tree guard</p> <p>To enable or disable Loop Guard or Root Guard, use the spanning-tree guard command. To return to the default settings, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>spanning-tree guard {loop root none} no spanning-tree guard</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td> loop Enables Loop Guard on the interface. root Enables Root Guard on the interface. none Sets the guard mode to none. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Defaults Disabled</p> <p>Command Modes Interface configuration</p> <p>SupportedUserRoles network-admin vdc-admin</p> <p>Command History</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Release</td> <td>Modification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Usage Guidelines You cannot enable Loop Guard if Root Guard is enabled, although the device accepts the command to enable Loop Guard on spanning tree edge ports. This command does not require a license.</p> <p>Examples This example shows how to enable Root Guard:</p> <pre>switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root</pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L-37.</p>	Syntax Description	loop Enables Loop Guard on the interface. root Enables Root Guard on the interface. none Sets the guard mode to none.	Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.	<p>spanning-tree guard</p> <p>The spanning-tree guard command enables root guard or loop guard on the configuration mode interface. The spanning-tree loopguard default command configures the global loop guard setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Root guard prevents a port from becoming a root or blocked port. A root guard port that receives a superior BPDU transitions to the root-inconsistent (blocked) state. Loop guard protects against loops resulting from unidirectional link failures on point-to-point links by preventing non-designated ports from becoming designated ports. When loop guard is enabled, a root or blocked port transitions to loop-inconsistent (blocked) state if it stops receiving BPDUs from its designated port. The port returns to its prior state when it receives a BPDU. <p>The no spanning-tree guard and default spanning-tree guard commands sets the configuration mode interface to the global loop guard mode by removing the spanning-tree guard statement from <i>running-config</i>. The spanning-tree guard none command disables loop guard and root guard on the interface, overriding the global setting.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Platform</td> <td>all</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Command Mode</td> <td>Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-Channel Configuration</td> </tr> </table> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>spanning-tree guard PORT_MODE no spanning-tree guard default spanning-tree guard</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PORT_MODE the port mode. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> loop enables loop guard on the interface. root enables root guard on the interface. none disables root guard and loop guard. <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command enables root guard on Ethernet 5 interface. <pre>switch(config)#interface ethernet 5 switch(config-if)#spanning-tree guard root switch(config-if-Et5) #</pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1005.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 883; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 701; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 615; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 534; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 406; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 268.</p>	Platform	all	Command Mode	Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-Channel Configuration	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 289
Syntax Description	loop Enables Loop Guard on the interface. root Enables Root Guard on the interface. none Sets the guard mode to none.											
Release	Modification											
4.0	This command was introduced.											
Platform	all											
Command Mode	Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-Channel Configuration											

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<p>To enable Loop Guard as a default on all ports of a given bridge, use the <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command. To disable Loop Guard, use the no form of this command.</p> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, (2013), at 121.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command enables loop guard as a default on all switch ports. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 996.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 844; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 662; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), 576; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 496; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 370; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 255.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 290
<p>To enable Loop Guard as a default on all ports of a given bridge, use the <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command. To disable Loop Guard, use the no form of this command.</p> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L2-112.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command enables loop guard as a default on all switch ports. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 996.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 844; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 662; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), 576; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 496; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 370; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 255.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 290
<p>To enable Loop Guard as a default on all ports of a given bridge, use the <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command. To disable Loop Guard, use the no form of this command.</p> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L2-39.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command enables loop guard as a default on all switch ports. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 996.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 844; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 662; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), 576; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 496; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 370; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 255.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 290

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<p>spanning-tree loopguard default</p> <p>To enable Loop Guard as a default on all ports of a given bridge, use the spanning-tree loopguard default command. To disable Loop Guard, use the no form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p>spanning-tree loopguard default</p> <p>no spanning-tree loopguard default</p> </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, (2013), at 121.</p>	<p>spanning-tree loopguard default</p> <p>The spanning-tree loopguard default command configures the global loop guard setting as <i>enabled</i>. Ports not covered by a spanning-tree guard command use the global loop guard setting. Loop guard prevents blocked or root ports from becoming a designated port due to failures resulting in a unidirectional link. The spanning-tree guard interface configuration statement overrides the global setting for a specified interface. The default global loop guard setting is <i>disabled</i>.</p> <p>The no spanning-tree loopguard default and default spanning-tree loopguard default commands restore the global loop guard setting of <i>disabled</i> by removing the spanning-tree loopguard default command from <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p>spanning-tree loopguard default no spanning-tree loopguard default default spanning-tree loopguard default</p> </div> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command enables loop guard as the default on all switch ports. <pre>switch(config)#spanning-tree loopguard default switch(config)# </pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1008.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 886; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 704; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 618; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 537; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 409; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 255.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 291

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<p>spanning-tree loopguard default</p> <p>To enable Loop Guard as a default on all ports of a given bridge, use the <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command. To disable Loop Guard, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p><code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> <p><code>no spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L2-112.</p>	<p>spanning-tree loopguard default</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command configures the global loop guard setting as <i>enabled</i>. Ports not covered by a <code>spanning-tree guard</code> command use the global loop guard setting. Loop guard prevents blocked or root ports from becoming a designated port due to failures resulting in a unidirectional link. The <code>spanning-tree guard</code> interface configuration statement overrides the global setting for a specified interface. The default global loop guard setting is <i>disabled</i>.</p> <p>The no <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> and <code>default spanning-tree loopguard default</code> commands restore the global loop guard setting of <i>disabled</i> by removing the <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command from <code>running-config</code>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p><code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> <p><code>no spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> <p><code>default spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> </div> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command enables loop guard as the default on all switch ports. <pre>switch(config)#spanning-tree loopguard default switch(config)# </pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1008.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 886; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 704; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 618; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 537; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 409; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 255.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 292

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<p>spanning-tree loopguard default</p> <p>To enable Loop Guard as a default on all ports of a given bridge, use the <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command. To disable Loop Guard, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p><code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> <p><code>no spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L2-39.</p>	<p>spanning-tree loopguard default</p> <p>The <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command configures the global loop guard setting as <i>enabled</i>. Ports not covered by a <code>spanning-tree guard</code> command use the global loop guard setting. Loop guard prevents blocked or root ports from becoming a designated port due to failures resulting in a unidirectional link. The <code>spanning-tree guard</code> interface configuration statement overrides the global setting for a specified interface. The default global loop guard setting is <i>disabled</i>.</p> <p>The no <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> and <code>default spanning-tree loopguard default</code> commands restore the global loop guard setting of <i>disabled</i> by removing the <code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code> command from <code>running-config</code>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p><code>spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> <p><code>no spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> <p><code>default spanning-tree loopguard default</code></p> </div> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command enables loop guard as the default on all switch ports. <pre>switch(config)#spanning-tree loopguard default switch(config)# </pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1008.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 886; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 704; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 618; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 537; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 409; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 255.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 293

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<p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>To enter the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) configuration submode, use the spanning-tree mst configuration command. To return to the default settings, use the no form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> no spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, (2013), , at 124.</p>	<p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>The spanning-tree mst configuration command places the switch in MST-configuration mode, which is the group change mode where MST region parameters are configured.</p> <p>Changes made in a group change mode are saved by leaving the mode through the exit command or by entering another configuration mode. To discard changes from the current edit session, leave the mode with the abort command.</p> <p>These commands are available in MST-configuration mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abort (mst-configuration mode) • exit (mst-configuration mode) • instance • name (mst-configuration mode) • revision (mst-configuration mode) • show (mst-configuration mode) <p>The no spanning-tree mst configuration and default spanning-tree mst configuration commands restore the MST default configuration.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> no spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> default spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1012.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 890; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 708; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 612; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 541; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 413.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 294

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record				
<p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>To enter the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) configuration submode, use the spanning-tree mst configuration command. To return to the default settings, use the no form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>no spanning-tree mst configuration</p> </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L2-115.</p>	<p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>The spanning-tree mst configuration command places the switch in MST-configuration mode, which is the group change mode where MST region parameters are configured.</p> <p>Changes made in a group change mode are saved by leaving the mode through the exit command or by entering another configuration mode. To discard changes from the current edit session, leave the mode with the abort command.</p> <p>These commands are available in MST-configuration mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abort (mst-configuration mode) • exit (mst-configuration mode) • instance • name (mst-configuration mode) • revision (mst-configuration mode) • show (mst-configuration mode) <p>The no spanning-tree mst configuration and default spanning-tree mst configuration commands restore the MST default configuration.</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Platform</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Command Mode</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Global Configuration</td> </tr> </table> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> <p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>no spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>default spanning-tree mst configuration</p> </div> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1012.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 890; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 708; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 612; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 541; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 413.</p>	Platform	all	Command Mode	Global Configuration	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 295
Platform	all					
Command Mode	Global Configuration					

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record				
<p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>To enter the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) configuration submode, use the spanning-tree mst configuration command. To return to the default settings, use the no form of this command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> no spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L2-42.</p>	<p>spanning-tree mst configuration</p> <p>The spanning-tree mst configuration command places the switch in MST-configuration mode, which is the group change mode where MST region parameters are configured.</p> <p>Changes made in a group change mode are saved by leaving the mode through the exit command or by entering another configuration mode. To discard changes from the current edit session, leave the mode with the abort command.</p> <p>These commands are available in MST-configuration mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abort (mst-configuration mode) • exit (mst-configuration mode) • instance • name (mst-configuration mode) • revision (mst-configuration mode) • show (mst-configuration mode) <p>The no spanning-tree mst configuration and default spanning-tree mst configuration commands restore the MST default configuration.</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Platform</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Command Mode</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Global Configuration</td> </tr> </table> <p>Command Syntax</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> no spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> default spanning-tree mst configuration </div> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1012.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 890; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 708; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 612; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 541; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 413.</p>	Platform	all	Command Mode	Global Configuration	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 296
Platform	all					
Command Mode	Global Configuration					

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<p>Related Commands</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><code>instance vlan</code></td> <td>Maps a VLAN or a set of VLANs to an MST instance.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>name (mst configuration)</code></td> <td>Sets the name of an MST region.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>revision</code></td> <td>Sets the revision number for the MST configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>show spanning-tree</code></td> <td>Displays information about the MST protocol.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>mst</code></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference (2013), at 125.</p>	Command	Description	<code>instance vlan</code>	Maps a VLAN or a set of VLANs to an MST instance.	<code>name (mst configuration)</code>	Sets the name of an MST region.	<code>revision</code>	Sets the revision number for the MST configuration.	<code>show spanning-tree</code>	Displays information about the MST protocol.	<code>mst</code>		<p>The <code>instance</code> command inserts an entry into the VLAN-to-instance map that associates a set of VLANs to an MST instance. In addition to defining the MST topology, the VLAN-to-instance map is one of three parameters, along with the MST name and revision number, that identifies the switch's MST region.</p> <p>The <code>no instance</code> command removes specified entries from the VLAN-to-instance map. If the command does not provide a VLAN list, all entries are removed for the specified instance. The <code>no instance</code> and <code>default instance</code> commands function identically.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode MST-Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>instance mst_inst [vlans v_range] no instance mst_inst [vlans v_range] no default instance mst_inst [vlans v_range]</pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (October 2, 2014), at 978.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 856; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 674; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 588; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 507; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 381; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 293.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 297
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<p>Related Commands</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show spanning-tree summary</td> <td>Displays information about the spanning tree configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>spanning-tree bpduguard</td> <td>Enables BPDU Guard on the interface.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>spanning-tree port type edge</td> <td>Configures an interface as a spanning tree edge port.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference (2013), at 148.</p>	Command	Description	show spanning-tree summary	Displays information about the spanning tree configuration.	spanning-tree bpduguard	Enables BPDU Guard on the interface.	spanning-tree port type edge	Configures an interface as a spanning tree edge port.	<p>spanning-tree bpduguard</p> <p>The spanning-tree bpduguard command controls BPDU guard on the configuration mode interface. A BPDU guard-enabled port is disabled when it receives a BPDU packet. Disabled ports differ from blocked ports in that they are re-enabled only through manual intervention.</p> <p>The BPDU guard default setting for portfast ports is configured by the spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default command; BPDU guard is disabled by default on all non-portfast ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spanning-tree bpduguard enable enables BPDU guard on the interface. spanning-tree bpduguard disable disables BPDU guard on the interface. <p>The no spanning-tree bpduguard and default spanning-tree bpduguard commands restore the global BPDU guard setting on the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding spanning-tree bpduguard command from <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-Channel Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>spanning-tree bpduguard GUARD_ACTION no spanning-tree bpduguard default spanning-tree bpduguard</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GUARD_ACTION BPDU guard setting. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enabled BPDU guard is enabled on the interface. disabled BPDU guard is disabled on the interface. <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands enable BPDU guard on Ethernet interface 5. <pre>switch(config)#interface ethernet 5 switch(config-if-Et5)#spanning-tree bpduguard enabled switch(config-if-Et5)</pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 997.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 875; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 693; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 607; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 526; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 400; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 266.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 302
Command	Description									
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Command	Description									
show spanning-tree summary	Displays information about the spanning tree configuration.									
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Command	Description									
show spanning-tree summary	Displays information about the spanning tree configuration.									
spanning-tree bpduguard	Enables BPDU Guard on the interface.									
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Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
<p>Caution When disabling spanning tree on a VLAN using the no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan-id</i> command, ensure that all switches and bridges in the VLAN have spanning tree disabled. You cannot disable spanning tree on some switches and bridges in a VLAN and leave it enabled on other switches and bridges in the same VLAN because switches and bridges with spanning tree enabled have incomplete information about the physical topology of the network.</p> <p>Caution We do not recommend disabling spanning tree even in a topology that is free of physical loops. Spanning tree is a safeguard against misconfigurations and cabling errors. Do not disable spanning tree in a VLAN without ensuring that there are no physical loops present in the VLAN.</p> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference (2013), at 159.</p>	<p>Warning Disabling spanning tree is not recommended, even in topologies free of physical loops. Spanning tree guards against configuration mistakes and cabling errors. When disabling VLAN, ensure that there are no physical loops in the VLAN.</p> <p>Important When disabling spanning tree on a VLAN, ensure that all switches and bridges in the network disable spanning tree for the same VLAN. Disabling spanning tree on a subset of switches and bridges in a VLAN may have unexpected results because switches and bridges running spanning tree will have incomplete information regarding the network's physical topology.</p> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1023.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 901; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 719; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 633; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 550; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 422; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 264.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 305
<p>Caution When disabling spanning tree on a VLAN using the no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan-id</i> command, ensure that all switches and bridges in the VLAN have spanning tree disabled. You cannot disable spanning tree on some switches and bridges in a VLAN and leave it enabled on other switches and bridges in the same VLAN because switches and bridges with spanning tree enabled have incomplete information about the physical topology of the network.</p> <p>Caution We do not recommend disabling spanning tree even in a topology that is free of physical loops. Spanning tree is a safeguard against misconfigurations and cabling errors. Do not disable spanning tree in a VLAN without ensuring that there are no physical loops present in the VLAN.</p> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L2-150.</p>	<p>Warning Disabling spanning tree is not recommended, even in topologies free of physical loops. Spanning tree guards against configuration mistakes and cabling errors. When disabling VLAN, ensure that there are no physical loops in the VLAN.</p> <p>Important When disabling spanning tree on a VLAN, ensure that all switches and bridges in the network disable spanning tree for the same VLAN. Disabling spanning tree on a subset of switches and bridges in a VLAN may have unexpected results because switches and bridges running spanning tree will have incomplete information regarding the network's physical topology.</p> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1023.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 901; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 719; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 633; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 550; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 422; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 264.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 305

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
<p>Caution When disabling spanning tree on a VLAN using the no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan-id</i> command, ensure that all switches and bridges in the VLAN have spanning tree disabled. You cannot disable spanning tree on some switches and bridges in a VLAN and leave it enabled on other switches and bridges in the same VLAN because switches and bridges with spanning tree enabled have incomplete information about the physical topology of the network.</p> <p>Caution We do not recommend disabling spanning tree even in a topology that is free of physical loops. Spanning tree is a safeguard against misconfigurations and cabling errors. Do not disable spanning tree in a VLAN without ensuring that there are no physical loops present in the VLAN.</p> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L2-75.</p>	<p>Warning Disabling spanning tree is not recommended, even in topologies free of physical loops. Spanning tree guards against configuration mistakes and cabling errors. When disabling VLAN, ensure that there are no physical loops in the VLAN.</p> <p>Important When disabling spanning tree on a VLAN, ensure that all switches and bridges in the network disable spanning tree for the same VLAN. Disabling spanning tree on a subset of switches and bridges in a VLAN may have unexpected results because switches and bridges running spanning tree will have incomplete information regarding the network's physical topology.</p> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1023. <i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 901; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 719; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 633; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 550; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 422; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 264.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 306

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
<p>switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan</p> <p>To set the native VLAN for private VLAN promiscuous and isolated trunk ports, use the switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan command. To return to the default value, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan <i>vlan-id</i> no switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan <i>vlan-id</i></pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), 177.</p>	<p>switchport trunk native vlan</p> <p>The switchport trunk native vlan command specifies the trunk mode native VLAN for the configuration mode interface. Interfaces in trunk mode associate untagged frames with the native VLAN. Trunk mode interfaces can also be configured to drop untagged frames. The default native VLAN for all interfaces is VLAN 1.</p> <p>The no switchport trunk native vlan and default switchport trunk native vlan commands restore VLAN 1 as the trunk mode native VLAN to the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding switchport trunk native vlan command from <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-channel Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>switchport trunk native vlan <i>VLAN_ID</i> no switchport trunk native vlan default switchport trunk native vlan</pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 800.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 647; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 500; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 418; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 357.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 307

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
<p>switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan</p> <p>To set the native VLAN for private VLAN promiscuous and isolated trunk ports, use the switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan command. To return to the default value, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan <i>vlan-id</i> no switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan <i>vlan-id</i></pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L2-168.</p>	<p>switchport trunk native vlan</p> <p>The switchport trunk native vlan command specifies the trunk mode native VLAN for the configuration mode interface. Interfaces in trunk mode associate untagged frames with the native VLAN. Trunk mode interfaces can also be configured to drop untagged frames. The default native VLAN for all interfaces is VLAN 1.</p> <p>The no switchport trunk native vlan and default switchport trunk native vlan commands restore VLAN 1 as the trunk mode native VLAN to the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding switchport trunk native vlan command from <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-channel Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>switchport trunk native vlan <i>VLAN_ID</i> no switchport trunk native vlan default switchport trunk native vlan</pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 800.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 647; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 500; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 418; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 357.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 308

Cisco's Documentation		Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record									
<p>Syntax Description</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>add</td> <td>(Optional) Adds a VLAN to the current list.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>except</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies all VLANs except a particular VLAN.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>none</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies no VLANs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>remove</td> <td>(Optional) Removes the VLANs from the current list.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vlan-id</td> <td>VLAN ID. The range is from 2 to 1001.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 6.x (2013), at 179.</p>	add	(Optional) Adds a VLAN to the current list.	except	(Optional) Specifies all VLANs except a particular VLAN.	none	(Optional) Specifies no VLANs.	remove	(Optional) Removes the VLANs from the current list.	vlan-id	VLAN ID. The range is from 2 to 1001.	<p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>EDIT_ACTION</i> modifications to the VLAN list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>v_range</i> Creates VLAN list from <i>v_range</i>. — add <i>v_range</i> Adds specified VLANs to current list. — all VLAN list contains all VLANs. — except <i>v_range</i> VLAN list contains all VLANs except those specified. — none VLAN list is empty (no VLANs). — remove <i>v_range</i> Removes specified VLANs from current list. <p>Valid <i>v_range</i> formats include number (1 to 4094), range, or comma-delimited list of numbers and ranges.</p>	<p>Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 308</p>
add	(Optional) Adds a VLAN to the current list.											
except	(Optional) Specifies all VLANs except a particular VLAN.											
none	(Optional) Specifies no VLANs.											
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<p>area stub (OSPF)</p> <p>To define an area as an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) stub area, use the area stub command. To remove the area, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>area area-id stub [no-summary] no area area-id stub [no-summary]</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td>area-id</td> <td>Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>no-summary</td> <td>(Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2013), at 42.</p>	Syntax Description	area-id	Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address.		no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.	<p>no area (OSPFv3)</p> <p>The no area command removes all area configuration commands for the specified OSPFv3 area. Commands removed by the no area command include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area • nssa • range • stub <p>Area settings can be removed individually; refer to the command description page of the desired command for details.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Router-OSPF3 Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>no area area_id [TYPE] default area area_id [TYPE]</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area_id area number. Valid formats: integer <1 to 4294967295> or dotted decimal <0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255> Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always <i>normal</i>. <i>Running-config</i> stores value in dotted decimal notation. • TYPE area type. Values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — nssa — nssa translate type7 always sets p-bit when sending type 7 LSAs — stub — stub no-summary Prevents ABRs from sending summary link advertisements into the area. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/24/2014), at 1521.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1305; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1056; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 781.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 309
Syntax Description	area-id	Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address.						
	no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.						

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<p>area stub (OSPF)</p> <p>To define an area as an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) stub area, use the area stub command. To remove the area, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>area area-id stub [no-summary] no area area-id stub [no-summary]</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td> area-id Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address. no-summary (Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L3-34.</p>	Syntax Description	area-id Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address. no-summary (Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.	<p>no area (OSPFv3)</p> <p>The no area command removes all area configuration commands for the specified OSPFv3 area. Commands removed by the no area command include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area • nssa • range • stub <p>Area settings can be removed individually; refer to the command description page of the desired command for details.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Router-OSPF3 Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>no area area_id [TYPE] default area area_id [TYPE]</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area_id area number. Valid formats: integer <1 to 4294967295> or dotted decimal <0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255> Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always <i>normal</i>. <i>Running-config</i> stores value in dotted decimal notation. • TYPE area type. Values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — nssa — nssa translate type7 always sets p-bit when sending type 7 LSAs — stub — stub no-summary Prevents ABRs from sending summary link advertisements into the area. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/24/2014), at 1521.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1305; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1056; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 781.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 310
Syntax Description	area-id Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address. no-summary (Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.			

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record		
<p>area stub (OSPF)</p> <p>To define an area as an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) stub area, use the area stub command. To remove the area, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>area area-id stub [no-summary] no area area-id stub [no-summary]</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td> area-id Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address. no-summary (Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L3-32.</p>	Syntax Description	area-id Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address. no-summary (Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.	<p>no area (OSPFv3)</p> <p>The no area command removes all area configuration commands for the specified OSPFv3 area. Commands removed by the no area command include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area • nssa • range • stub <p>Area settings can be removed individually; refer to the command description page of the desired command for details.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Router-OSPF3 Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>no area area_id [TYPE] default area area_id [TYPE]</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area_id area number. Valid formats: integer <1 to 4294967295> or dotted decimal <0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255> Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always <i>normal</i>. <i>Running-config</i> stores value in dotted decimal notation. • TYPE area type. Values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — nssa — nssa translate type7 always sets p-bit when sending type 7 LSAs — stub — stub no-summary Prevents ABRs from sending summary link advertisements into the area. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/24/2014), at 1521.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1305; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1056; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 781.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 311
Syntax Description	area-id Identifier for the OSPF stub area. Specify as either a positive integer value or an IP address. no-summary (Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.			

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record						
<p>This example shows how to clear all OSPF neighbor details for all OSPF instances:</p> <pre>switch# clear ip ospf neighbor *</pre> <p>This example shows how to clear all OSPF neighbor details for all neighbors on Ethernet interface 1/2 for OSPF instance 202:</p> <pre>switch# clear ip ospf 202 neighbor ethernet 1/2</pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2013), at 112.</p>	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command resets all OSPF neighbor statistics. <pre>switch#clear ip ospf neighbor *</pre> <p>This command resets the OSPF neighbor statistics for the specified Ethernet 3 interface.</p> <pre>switch#clear ip ospf neighbor ethernet 3</pre>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 312						
<h3>default-information originate (OSPF)</h3> <p>To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing domain, use the <code>default-information originate</code> command. To disable this feature, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <pre>default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name] no default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name]</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td><code>always</code></td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><code>route-map map-name</code></td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The <code>map-name</code> argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2013), at 42.</p>	Syntax Description	<code>always</code>	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.		<code>route-map map-name</code>	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The <code>map-name</code> argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands will always advertise the OSPFv2 default route regardless of whether the switch has a default route configured. <pre>switch(config)#router ospf 1 switch((config-router-ospf)#default-information originate always switch(config-router-ospf)#show active router ospf 1 default-information originate always</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands advertise a default route with a metric of 100 and an external metric type of 1 if a default route is configured. <pre>switch(config)#router ospf 1 switch((config-router-ospf)#default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1</pre>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 312
Syntax Description	<code>always</code>	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.						
	<code>route-map map-name</code>	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The <code>map-name</code> argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.						

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record						
<p>default-information originate (OSPFv3)</p> <p>To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) routing domain, use the default-information originate command. To disable this feature, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name] no default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name]</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td>always</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>route-map map-name</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2013), at 44.</p>	Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.		route-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands will always advertise the OSPFv3 default route regardless of whether the switch has a default route configured. <pre>switch(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#default-information originate always switch(config-router-ospf3)#show active ipv6 router ospf 1 default-information originate always</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands configures OSPF area 1 as metric of 100 for the default route with an external metric type of Type 1. <pre>switch(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#show active ipv6 router ospf 1 default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)# </pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1506.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1291; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1041.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 313
Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.						
	route-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.						

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record						
<p>default-information originate (OSPFv3)</p> <p>To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) routing domain, use the default-information originate command. To disable this feature, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name] no default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name]</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td>always</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>route-map map-name</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L3-155.</p>	Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.		route-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands will always advertise the OSPFv3 default route regardless of whether the switch has a default route configured. <pre>switch(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#default-information originate always switch(config-router-ospf3)#show active ipv6 router ospf 1 default-information originate always</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands configures OSPF area 1 as metric of 100 for the default route with an external metric type of Type 1. <pre>switch(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#show active ipv6 router ospf 1 default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)# </pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1506.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1291; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1041.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 314
Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.						
	route-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.						

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record						
<p>default-information originate (OSPFv3)</p> <p>To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) routing domain, use the default-information originate command. To disable this feature, use the no form of this command.</p> <pre>default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name] no default-information originate [always] [route-map map-name]</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Syntax Description</td> <td>always</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>route-map map-name</td> <td>(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L3-90.</p>	Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.		route-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands will always advertise the OSPFv3 default route regardless of whether the switch has a default route configured. <pre>switch(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#default-information originate always switch(config-router-ospf3)#show active ipv6 router ospf 1 default-information originate always</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These commands configures OSPF area 1 as metric of 100 for the default route with an external metric type of Type 1. <pre>switch(config)#ipv6 router ospf 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)#show active ipv6 router ospf 1 default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1 switch(config-router-ospf3)# </pre> <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1506.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1291; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1041.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 315
Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Specifies to always advertise the default route regardless of whether the route table has a default route.						
	route-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies to advertise the default route if the route map is satisfied. The map-name argument can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters.						

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record				
<p>distance (EIGRP)</p> <p>To allow the use of two administrative distances—internal and external—for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) that could provide a better route to a node, use the <code>distance</code> command. To reset to default, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <pre>distance internal-distance external-distance no distance</pre> <p>Syntax Description</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><code>internal-distance</code></td> <td>Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>external-distance</code></td> <td>Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Defaults</p> <pre>internal-distance: 90 external-distance: 170</pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2013), at 61.</p>	<code>internal-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.	<code>external-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.	<p>distance bgp</p> <p>The <code>distance bgp</code> command assigns an administrative distance to routes that the switch learns through BGP. Routers use administrative distances to select a route when two protocols provide routing information to the same destination. Distance values range from 1 to 255; lower distance values correspond to higher reliability. BGP routing tables do not include routes with a distance of 255.</p> <p>The <code>distance</code> command assigns distance values to external, internal, and local BGP routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external: External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a neighbor external to the autonomous system. Default distance is 200. internal: Internal routes are routes learned from a BGP entity within the same autonomous system. Default distance is 200. local: Local routes are networks listed with a network router configuration command for that router or for networks that are redistributed from another process. Default distance is 200. <p>The <code>no distance bgp</code> and <code>default distance bgp</code> commands restore the default administrative distances by removing the <code>distance bgp</code> command from <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Router-BGP Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>distance bgp external_dist [INTERNAL_LOCAL] no distance bgp default distance bgp</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external_dist distance assigned to external routes. Values range from 1 to 255. INTERNAL_LOCAL distance assigned to internal and local routes. Values for both routes range from 1 to 255. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <no parameter> <code>external_dist</code> value is assigned to internal and local routes. <code>internal_dist local_dist</code> values assigned to internal (<code>internal_dist</code>) and local (<code>local_dist</code>) routes. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1583.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1360; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1106; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 918; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 684; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 514; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 379.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 316
<code>internal-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.					
<code>external-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.					

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<p>distance (EIGRP)</p> <p>To allow the use of two administrative distances—internal and external—for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) that could provide a better route to a node, use the <code>distance</code> command. To reset to default, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <pre>distance internal-distance external-distance no distance</pre> <p>Syntax Description</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><code>internal-distance</code></td> <td>Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>external-distance</code></td> <td>Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Defaults</p> <pre>internal-distance: 90 external-distance: 170</pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference, Release 5.x (2010), at L3-171.</p>	<code>internal-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.	<code>external-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.	<p>distance bgp</p> <p>The <code>distance bgp</code> command assigns an administrative distance to routes that the switch learns through BGP. Routers use administrative distances to select a route when two protocols provide routing information to the same destination. Distance values range from 1 to 255; lower distance values correspond to higher reliability. BGP routing tables do not include routes with a distance of 255.</p> <p>The <code>distance</code> command assigns distance values to external, internal, and local BGP routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external: External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a neighbor external to the autonomous system. Default distance is 200. internal: Internal routes are routes learned from a BGP entity within the same autonomous system. Default distance is 200. local: Local routes are networks listed with a network router configuration command for that router or for networks that are redistributed from another process. Default distance is 200. <p>The <code>no distance bgp</code> and <code>default distance bgp</code> commands restore the default administrative distances by removing the <code>distance bgp</code> command from <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Router-BGP Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>distance bgp external_dist [INTERNAL_LOCAL] no distance bgp default distance bgp</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external_dist distance assigned to external routes. Values range from 1 to 255. INTERNAL_LOCAL distance assigned to internal and local routes. Values for both routes range from 1 to 255. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <no parameter> <code>external_dist</code> value is assigned to internal and local routes. <code>internal_dist local_dist</code> values assigned to internal (<code>internal_dist</code>) and local (<code>local_dist</code>) routes. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1583.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1360; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1106; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 918; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 684; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 514; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 379.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 317
<code>internal-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.					
<code>external-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.					

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<p>distance (EIGRP)</p> <p>To allow the use of two administrative distances—internal and external—for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) that could provide a better route to a node, use the <code>distance</code> command. To reset to default, use the <code>no</code> form of this command.</p> <pre>distance internal-distance external-distance no distance</pre> <p>Syntax Description</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><code>internal-distance</code></td> <td>Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>external-distance</code></td> <td>Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Defaults</p> <pre>internal-distance: 90 external-distance: 170</pre> <p>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference, Release 4.x (2008), at L3-104.</p>	<code>internal-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.	<code>external-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.	<p>distance bgp</p> <p>The <code>distance bgp</code> command assigns an administrative distance to routes that the switch learns through BGP. Routers use administrative distances to select a route when two protocols provide routing information to the same destination. Distance values range from 1 to 255; lower distance values correspond to higher reliability. BGP routing tables do not include routes with a distance of 255.</p> <p>The <code>distance</code> command assigns distance values to external, internal, and local BGP routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external: External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a neighbor external to the autonomous system. Default distance is 200. internal: Internal routes are routes learned from a BGP entity within the same autonomous system. Default distance is 200. local: Local routes are networks listed with a network router configuration command for that router or for networks that are redistributed from another process. Default distance is 200. <p>The <code>no distance bgp</code> and <code>default distance bgp</code> commands restore the default administrative distances by removing the <code>distance bgp</code> command from <i>running-config</i>.</p> <p>Platform all Command Mode Router-BGP Configuration</p> <p>Command Syntax</p> <pre>distance bgp external_dist [INTERNAL_LOCAL] no distance bgp default distance bgp</pre> <p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external_dist distance assigned to external routes. Values range from 1 to 255. INTERNAL_LOCAL distance assigned to internal and local routes. Values for both routes range from 1 to 255. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <no parameter> <code>external_dist</code> value is assigned to internal and local routes. <code>internal_dist local_dist</code> values assigned to internal (<code>internal_dist</code>) and local (<code>local_dist</code>) routes. <p>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1583.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1360; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1106; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 918; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 684; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 514; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 379.</p>	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 318
<code>internal-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are routes that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 90.					
<code>external-distance</code>	Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a source external to this autonomous system. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255. The default value is 170.					